Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Particle model and pressure

Mark Scheme

Time: **81 minutes**

Marks: **81 marks**

Comments:

Mark schemes

1 (a) 0 to 25 cm^3

1

(b) control

1

(c) 2 sets of data recorded from line of best fit to show that the product is the same in both cases (1600)

*allow for **1** mark one set of calculated data for one point on the line of best fit*

2

(d) decreases

1

increases

1

increases

1

[7]

2 (a) any **two** from:

- (air) particles / molecules / atoms gain energy
- (air) particles / molecules / atoms move faster

  *do **not** accept move more*
  *do **not** accept move with a bigger amplitude / vibrate more*
- (air) particles / molecules / atoms move apart
- air expands

  ignore particles expand
- air becomes less dense

  ignore particles become less dense
- warm / hot air / gases / particles rise

  *do **not** accept heat rises*

  answers in terms of heat particles negates any of the mark points that includes particles

2

(b) (i) any **two** from

- free / mobile electrons gain (kinetic) energy
  accept free / mobile electrons move faster
  accept vibrate faster for gain energy
- free electrons collide with other (free) electrons / ions / atoms / particles
- atoms / ions / particles collide with other atoms / ions / particles
  answers in terms of heat particles negates this mark point

2

(ii) (faster) energy / heat transfer to room(s) / house
accept room(s) / house gets warm(er)
accept lounge / bedroom / loft for rooms

1

[5]

3 (a) any **two** from:

- water evaporates
  accept steam / water vapour for water molecules
  accept water turns to steam
- water molecules / particles go into the air
- mirror (surface) is cooler than (damp) air
  accept the mirror / surface / glass is cold
- water molecules / particles that hit the mirror lose energy
  accept water molecules / particles that hit the mirror cool down
- cooler air cannot hold as many water molecules / particles

2

(causes) condensation (on the mirror)
accept steam changes back to water (on the mirror)

or
particles move closer together

1

(b) mirror (surface) is warm
mirror is heated is insufficient

1

(rate of) condensation reduced
accept no condensation (happens)

1

[5]

4 (a) conduction

1

(b) (i) any **one** from:

- starting temperature (of cold water)
  temperature is insufficient
- pipe length
  accept size of pipe
- pipe diameter
- pipe (wall) thickness
- volume of cold water
  accept amount for volume
- temperature of hot water (in)
- time

1

(ii) (type of) material is categoric
accept one variable is categoric
accept variable(s) are categoric
accept it is categoric
accept variable(s) are not continuous
descriptions of variables ie names and numbers is insufficient

1

(iii) copper

1

greatest temperature change
only scores if copper chosen
accept heat for temperature
accept heated water the fastest
accept it was hottest (after 10 minutes)
accept it is the best / a good conductor

1

(c) larger (surface) area
accept the pipe is longer
accept hot (dirty) water (inside pipe) is in contact with the cold water (outside pipe) for a longer time
he pipe is a spiral is insufficient

1

[6]

5 (a) **B**

*no mark for **B** - marks are for the explanation*

*first two mark points can score even if **A** is chosen*

draught increases (the rate of) evaporation

accept more evaporation happens

accept draught removes (evaporated) particles faster

*do **not** accept answers in terms of particles gaining energy from the fan / draught*

1

evaporation has a cooling effect

accept (average) kinetic energy of (remaining) particles decreases

1

so temperature will fall faster / further

1

(b) larger surface area

1

increasing the (rate of) evaporation

accept more / faster evaporation

accept easier for particles to evaporate

or

for water to evaporate from

accept more particles can evaporate

accept water / particles which have evaporated are trapped (in the bag)

answers in terms of exposure to the Sun are insufficient

1

[5]

6 (a) to reflect (the infrared)

accept (shiny surfaces) are good reflectors

ignore reference to incorrect type of wave

1

(b) black

1

best absorber (of infrared)

answer should be comparative

black absorbs (infrared) is insufficient

accept good absorber (of infrared)

ignore reference to emitter

ignore attracts heat

ignore reference to conduction

1

(c) to reduce energy loss

accept to stop energy loss
accept heat for energy
accept to stop / reduce convection

or
so temperature of water increases faster

accept to heat water faster
accept cooks food faster

or
reduces loss of water (by evaporation)

1

(d) 672 000

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution, ie 2 × 4200 × 80 provided no subsequent step shown*

2

[6]

7 (a) (i) radiation

1

(ii) traps (small pockets of) air

*do **not** accept it's an insulator*
*do **not** accept reduces conduction and / or convection*
*do **not** allow it doesn't allow heat to escape*

1

(b) (i) bigger temperature difference (between the water and surroundings) at the start (than at the end)

*do **not** accept water is hotter*

1

(ii) starting temperature (of the water)

accept thickness of fleece
*do **not** accept same amount of fleece*
*do **not** accept thermometer / can*
*do **not** accept time is the same*

1

(iii) 18 (°C)

correct answer only

1

(iv) **M**

1

smallest temperature drop (after 20 mins)

*cannot score if **M** is not chosen*

accept it's the best insulator

accept smallest loss in heat

accept keeps heat / warmth in for longer

1

[7]

8 Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also apply a 'best-fit' approach to the marking.

0 marks
No relevant content.

Level 1 (1–2 marks)
Considers either solid or gas and describes at least one aspect of the particles.

or

Considers both solids and gases and describes an aspect of each.

Level 2 (3–4 marks)
Considers both solids and gases and describes aspects of the particles.

or

Considers one state and describes aspects of the particles and explains at least one of the properties.

or

Considers both states and describes an aspect of the particles for both and explains a property for solids or gases.

Level 3 (5–6 marks)
Considers both states of matter and describes the spacing and movement / forces between the particles. Explains a property of both solids and gases.

examples of the points made in the response

extra information

Solids

- (particles) close together
- (so) no room for particles to move closer (so hard to compress)
- vibrate about fixed point
- strong forces of attraction (at a distance)
- the forces become repulsive if the particles get closer
- particles strongly held together / not free to move around (shape is fixed)

any explanation of a property must match with the given aspect(s) of the particles.

Gases

- (particles) far apart
- space between particles (so easy to compress)
- move randomly
- negligible / no forces of attraction
- spread out in all directions (to fill the container)

[6]

9 (a) range of speeds

1

moving in different directions

accept random motion

1

(b) internal energy

1

(c) density = mass / volume

1

(d) 0.00254 / 0.0141

1

0.18

1

*accept 0.18 with no working shown for the **2** calculation marks*

kg / m^3

1

[7]

10 (a) (matt) black is a good <u>emitter</u> of infrared / radiation

accept heat for infrared / radiation
ignore reference to good absorber
attracts heat negates this marking point

1

to give maximum (rate of) energy transfer (to surroundings)

accept temperature (of coolant) falls fast(er)

*accept black emits more radiation for **1** mark*

*black emits most radiation / black is the best emitter of radiation for **2** marks*

1

(b) the fins increase the surface area

accept heat for energy

1

so increasing the (rate of) energy transfer
or
so more fins greater (rate of) energy transfer

1

(c) 114 000

*allow **1** mark for correct temperature change, ie 15 (°C)*

or

*allow **2** marks for correct substitution, ie 2 × 3 800 × 15*

*answers of 851 200 **or** 737 200 gain **2** marks*

or

*substitution 2 × 3800 × 112 **or** 2 × 3800 × 97 gains **1** mark*

*an answer of 114 kJ gains **3** marks*

3

(d) increases the efficiency

1

less (input) energy is wasted

accept some of the energy that would have been wasted is (usefully) used

or

more (input) energy is usefully used

accept heat for energy

1

[9]

11 (a) 1 (cm^3)

1

(b) pressure is inversely proportional to volume

1

data to prove inversely proportional relationship

eg 8 × 200 = 1600

and 10 × 160 = 1600

*if no other marks score allow for **1** mark: as volume decreases pressure increases*

2

(c) (as the gas is compressed) the volume of gas decreases

1

(so there are) more frequent collisions of gas particles with container walls

1

(and) each particle collision with the wall causes a force

1

(so there is a) greater force on walls

1

[8]

12 (a) (i) conduction

1

(ii) atoms gain (kinetic) energy

accept particles / molecules for atoms

*do **not** accept electrons for atoms*

or

atoms vibrate with a bigger amplitude

accept vibrate faster / more

*do **not** accept start to vibrate*

or

atoms collide with neighbouring atoms

1

transferring energy to (neighbouring / other) atoms

*do **not** accept heat for energy*

or

making these other atoms vibrate with a bigger amplitude

accept faster / more for bigger amplitude

mention of (free) electrons moving and passing on energy negates this mark

1

(b) (i) 5 (°C) to 25 (°C)

either order

1

(ii) a correct example of doubling temperature difference doubling heat transfer

eg going from 5 to 10 (°C) difference doubles heat transfer from 30 to 60 (J/s)

accept for heat transfer number of joules / it

*allow **1** mark for correctly reading 1 set of data eg at 5 °C the heat transfer is 30*

or

for every 5°C increase in temperature difference heat transfer increases by 30 (J/s)

no credit for stating they are directly proportional

2

(iii) 1800

*allow **1** mark for obtaining heat transfer value = 120*

2

(c) payback time calculated as 33 years

calculations must be correct to score the first mark point

explanations must relate to it not being cost effective

1

this is greater than lifetime of windows
or
total savings (over 30 years) = £4800 (1)

this is less than cost of windows (1)
or
$\frac{5280}{30}$ = 176 (1)

this is more than the yearly savings (1)

1

[10]